TOPICS IN PARIS.

THE ALFONSO INCIDENT-WIRE-PULLING-MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] Pauls, October 12.
The Spanish "breeze" seems to have blown over. Its importance has been greatly exaggerated in London as well as in Paris, and I daresay in New-York also. Wherever one meets a Russian political agent, he tries to make the most of it, and refases to admit that there was any comicality in it. His reasons for doing this are obvious. If France thinks that Spain is only too well disposed to invade her, and is only waiting for a sign from Prince Bismarck, the former Power will look entirely to the Czar for support and accept any conditions for an alliance with him that he may offer. Bourse considerations were very potent in bringing the immediate entourage of Don Alfonso to take a calmer view of what happened in the streets of Paris on September 29. His courtiers and some eminent Spanish politicians are trying to work a scheme for a more direct and therefore shorter line of railway between Paris and Madrid through the Valley of Andorre. To carry out their project they must have the French Government and Chambers on their side. A diplomatic

rupture between the two countries would there-

fore spoil their game.

Yesterday the Marquis de Guell-y-Reute, unclein-law of the King, paid M. Grévy, at the Elysce, a visit of conciliation. He expressed the deepest regret for the manner in which Count Vega de Armijo had werked the fit of ill-humor which the Parisians manifested when the King was going from the Northern Railway to the Spanish Embassy. The Marquis de Guell-y-Reute is a member of the Spanish Senate and of remarkable intellectual culture. He is on the best terms with his wife's august nephew and is frequently consulted by him, but unfortunately not so often as the Due de Montpensier. The Marquis was altogether opposed to the King making a foreign tour. If he went abroad it should have been for mere relaxation, and visits to great capitals, heads of Goveraments, and potentates, should have been avoided. There would have been no harm in his going in strict incognito, though not in a hidden manner, to Biarritz and then by a cross line of railway to Switzerland, where the trip should have ended. It was very impolitic, in the Marquis's opinion, for him to appear at Hamburg as a satellite of Prince Bismarck. Nor were the French altogether in the wrong, seeing that they did not know all the facts of the King's case, to feel angry at his paying a state visit after he had accepted the coloneley of the Holstein Uhlans quartered at Strasburg. It was not so much their irritation as the form in which they gave it vent that was to be blamed. But they acted according to their peculiar temperament, which urges them to be The Marquis had some frank and outspoken. conversation with M. Grévy about the traus-Audorre railway scheme. The Duc de Fernan-Nunez has sent his resigna-

tion to Madrid and, will not this time withdraw it. He told Alfonso when he was here that he found the post of Ambassador a most difficult one and did not wish to retain it any longer. He is an honorable Italian nobleman of indolent habits and very large fortune, which along with his ducal title he enjoys in his wife's right. He is of older lineage than the Duchess. The object of Senor Vega de Armijo in sending him here was to establish a strong link between the Spanish and Italian embassies, and so facilitate the entrance of Spain into the Central European Alliance. This pact is a revival of the Holy Alliance. It is not only directed against France but against Republicans everywhere in the Old World. The Duc de Fernan-Nunez, as a young man, had been in the service of the King of Sardinia, although a native of the province of Lombardy, which was then Austrian. His brother fought under the House of Savoy at Novara, and his sister, the Marchesa de Falco d'Adda, was distinguished for her sympathy with the patriotic cause which was represented by Victor Emmanuel. These personal and family antecedents were enough to have drawn closer together the Italian and Spanish embassies here.

I do not suppose that the sharp wire-pullers at Madrid who enjoy incomes from the Guelph fund let the Due de Fernan-Nunez see the design they had in view in sending him here He is a fine and honorable but very stupid nobleman, altogether deficient in Italian subtlety and wholly unacquainted with the tricks of the diplomatic profession. But care was taken to place at his side a sharp, silver-tongued, mendacious and very ambitions official. Senor Arellano, who has been Firs Secretary of Embassy for about a year and a half. This Arellano is of a Christianized Hebrew family His wife is a blonde Cuban, and extremely pretty Seeing that the wind blew at the Court of Madrid and at the Foreign Office there in a German direction, the First Secretary has pulled with zeal every Bismarckian wire on which he could lay his hand. He was helped by a group of Hebrew journalists, one of whom is the caricature on humanity who writes for The London Times, and who wants to be a German Baron and a Knight of the Golden Fleece! Nothing less!

Apropos of the shady lot of intriguers who pull wires for the Spanish Embassy, I knew two of them. One was employed by Count de Armijo when he was Ambassador here, and then by his successor, the Marquis de Molins. The shady individual was a person of good family and education. His name was Morales, and he was the son of a Judge of the Supreme Court of Madrid. He paraded epic sentiments, aired them in noble language, and looked like a Hidalgo of the olden time. All the while he was crooked, mendacious, intriguing and low. It was through his good offices that Blowitz was enabled to go to Spain along with King Alfonso in 1875. Morales used very often to dine at the house of Madame Ratazzi, which had been a focus of Alfonsist intrigues. Silver spoons were missed every time he enjoyed her hospitality, and servant after servant was dismissed because suspected of taking them. Costly far tippets were also purloined from the cloak-room. This kind of thing went on for nearly three years, until one night a femme de chambre discovered Morales in the bedroom of his hostess, three years, until one night a femme de chambre discovered Morales in the bedroom of his hostess, peering into a drawer where a jewel casket lay. He was dennoused by her, watched, detected, tried, and condemned to a year's imprisonment. The Spanish Embassy induced the Minister of Justice to pardon him, and I believe they sent him as an agent to Munich. The other shady Don used to revolve round the beautiful Mrs. Cartwright, of New-Orleans. He belonged to the diplomatic service, from which he was dismissed for swindling tradesmen in Brussels. He would not have been turned away if the Belgian Government had not made a formal complaint against him to the Spanish Government. Madrid, which he also made a theatre of swindling operations, became too hot to hold him. He now fills the secret and confidential post at the Spanish Embassy which Senor Morales occupied before he went to jail. One of his duties is to form currents of opinion by means of his journalistic relations. He used to supply news to three papers, for doing which he was paid by the editors, by the Embassy, and, I am told, by Bismarck. The people of Paris had an intuition of all this rascality, of which the English press remains wilfully ignorant.

I saw President Grévy on Wednesday (that is, two days ago) and had a long chat with him. He told me then that the breeze had blown over. He also told me that the sensational report of a conversation between him and Alfonso which appeared in the throne, altar and Paphian journals here was false. He would have made little of himself and of the King if he had attempted to censare coarse rudeness in gross language.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and Mr. John Morley have been making a tour in the West of France. I met them when they were in Paris, where they have been staying four days, and thought Mr. Chamberlain, whom I had not previously seen, a very interesting person. He is a new type of political Englishman. I was told by persons who had met him in London that he was "bumptions," but a man of undeubted capacity. I found him the latter, but not the former. He has only the assurance of a man who sees well his way before him and has definite aims. But there is no self-complacent conceit in it. His mind is quick, but his judgment is not precipitate. I was greatly strack with his judicionsness, which I think his dominant quality. I had not time to ask him whether any of his ancestors had sat under Dr. Priestley, who founded the Unitarian school of Christiauity in Birmingham. It occurred to me that he is probably a fruit of Unitarianism. Mr. Chamberlain has thick, dark brown hair which is of a fair length. His features are neat and well-shaped. There is nothing that gives the idea of a pmall mind in their neatness. The head is not large, but I should say the skull is well fitted and with a good quality of brain. Mr. Chamberlain

is like American machinery in his physical organization. He has enough of bone, muscle and flesh for a healthy and active man, but no surplusage. His nature is essentially practical, and yet not dry or harsh. All the steel he possesses is highly tempered. I could not help feeling as I observed him that he is a man raised up for a special and a great match.

NOTES FROM HARVARD.

THE BOAT-HOUSE DISASTER-JOHN HARVARD-AWARD OF PRIZES.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 27 .- Ever since the ecent necident noon the boat-house has swarmed with people from all parts of Cambridge and Boston whose curiosity impelled them to visit the scene of what might have been a terrible disaster. A thorough inrestigation of the premises was made in behalf of the boat club by President L. E. Sexton, '84, and R. Perkins, '84, captain of the university The result of their investigation is as follows: The lower platform of the boat-house was supported by severa piles driven into the muddy bottom of the Charles River. The upper platform was supported by four upright pillars resting on the edge of the lower platform. The ptie which gave way had been driven into the oft mud about two feet and only three inches into the the point where it joined the platform had been patched several times with small pieces of timber to hold it to gether. Under the great pressure brought to bear upon t the pile bent forward slightly and, breaking from its fastenings, slipped out from under the platform letter to President Eliot asking for a rigid thus allowing both platforms to fall. Mr. Sexton sent a afficial investigation of the whole affair. He suggested doubt consist of persons not connected with the college n any way, so that no personal prejudice of any sort should affect the decision of the committee. He also expressed the opinion that those persons who have had charge of the boat-house for the past few years were either grossly incompetent or else guilty of criminal neg

mentioned in THE TRIBUNE, brings up the subject of Harvard's life-a subject that has been discussed for proposed last Commencement. Day that a fund be rulsed traces of John Harvard's life before he came to thi country. All that is known of this now famous man may e summed up as follows: John Harvard, once of Eu

Harvard willed one-half of his property to the college, there are no existing proofs that the college ever re-ceived a cent of it.

Ninoteen asphonores entered for the annual Lee prize readings. Prizes were awarded as follows: A prize of \$35 to H. A. Taylor, of New-York; \$25 to J. H. Payne, of Boston; \$25 to H. B. Hutchins, of Brooklyn; \$25 to O. B. Roberts, of Canabridge; \$20 to H. E. Fraser, of East Boston.

The Everett Athenæum, one of the old established lit-The Exercit Athenaum, one of the old estandshed liferary societies of the college, has elected the following officers from '86; president, J. M. Merriam; vice-president, J. H. Hinddleston; secretary, J. M. Thompson; treasurer, A. H. Lloyd; stage manager, O. R. Roberts; editors, Rankin, Hobson and Stevens.

The normaling religious services of the college are at present conducted by the Rev. Edward Evernett Hale. A few morphies again to took president the conduction of the college are at present conducted by the Rev. Edward Evernett Hale.

present conducted by the Rey, Edward French Hale. It few mornings ago be took occasion to compliment the students on their behavior in chapel, and said; "The chapel services at Harvard, in point of decoram and impressiveness, are not surpassed by any similar service in the world, so far as I am aware; not even in any of the university chapels of cathedrals in England, where so much attention is paid to matters of ritual."

AN ARCADE ACROSS CITY HALL PARK.

A PLAN FOR STORES AND RESTAURANTS UNDER THE PRESENT SURFACE.

A TRIBUNE reporter called on S. A. Cunningham, of No. 234 Broadway, to learn something in regard to the arcade which he proposes to build across City Hall

"We are only waiting for our charter," Mr. Cunning ham said. "We have all the money we need; our plans are ready; we have settled upon the kind of material we shall use for the pavement and for the surface-in fact we might begin work at once if we had our charter."
"What are your plans !"

across the park, from the west side of Broadway at Murarrows the park, it of the cast side of Park row at the Franklin statue. Thirty feet of this street will be used as a public thoroughfare, while the remaining thirty feet on each side will be devoted to small fancy stores and an exter

side will be devoted to small fancy—stores—and an extensive restaurant. The surface will be constructed of fron and glass, and will not be altered in any respect from its present shape. The pavement will be laid with wood and concrete flooring.

"The advantages of an areade across the park are many. The great benefit to the public will be at once apparent, and the plan proposed entails no expense upon the city. Not a prig of grass will be removed, and only a few frees on the north side of the main promenade. As die from the novelty of such a thoroughfair, the crossing of Broadway free from the danger of vehicles, or Fank row and storted by the cars; the avoidance of mud in wet weather; the protection from the cold winds and rains of winter or the bent of summer, are some of the advantages. Much valuable vanif-room can be made under the steps and in front of the City Hall, which will be of value to the city in the event of the removal of the Register's office.

"How will the commany be repaid for its expendi-

e Register's office."
How will the company be reputd for its expenditures?"

"From the rental of the stores. At one-fourth the
"crutal of surface stores they will pay an interest of 25
per cent on the investment. Business men realize this,
and I can get causagh money here to build half a dozen

How will the areads be reached 1." "How will the areade be reached?

"There will be two entrances at Murray-st., two just inside the row of iron posts east of Broadway, two at the row on Park-row, one at the Franklin status and one at the Bridge. Probably there will be one at City Hall. Yes, Cincinnati has her areade, and we must not be behind her, or any other city."

MR. MAPLESON DEEPLY GRIEVED.

THE MANAGER'S SADNESS BECAUSE THE OPERA

HOUSE IS A FAILURE, Mr. Mapleson was sitting in his office at the Academy of Music on Friday with a rose in his batton hole and a melancholy gleam in his eye when a TRIBUNE reporter entered. "I am grieved, my dear boy," said he "really grieved. I have done everything I could to help them, though it was against my own interests. I lent them my baritone-think of that! I demanded my own people whom they had stolen, just as I should ask for my watch if that were taken. I thought it unfriendly of them to lock Parry up in their new house, but I hav got him now and so feel satisfied. But, as I say, I am

"What are you grieved at, Mr. Maplesont" asked the

reporter. "At the immense amount of money which has been absolutely thrown away. Think what might have been done with it! Why, we might have made this house luxurious, taking in Irving Hall as a ball-room, for a fifth part of the sum, or we might have built, under my directions, and from my sketches, a magnificent house on the Madison Square Garden site. Now what have they got! A white, or rather a buff-colored, elephant on

their hands." "You refer to the new Opera House!"

"Of course I do."
"You don't think it a success?"

"A success." Mr. Mapleson became emphatic. "Why, it's already a failure. Let me see—to-day's Friday and on Monday they fired off their eighty-ton gun with 4he result that you see-an cupty house on the second night. My dear boy, words cannot express to you ho

BROADWAY NOTE-BOOK.

MEN AND THINGS, THE COUNTRY ROUND. THE PERSONAL NOTES AND NOTIONS OF A BROAD-WAY LOUNGER.

I said to Mr. Tyson, who controls the leading hotel news-stands in New-York City, during the week, as follows: "What you said to me about The Herald being the only nowspaper to be injured in the present war for circulation seems to have brought out all their bad man-"Never mind," said Mr. Tyson; "it was all true. The Herald will continue to lose circulation from day to day. Two thousand newsmen well acquainted with misiness, and with the large series of daily papers to choose from, can get the victory, especially where to give in would be to impoverish themselves. One-third of one cent will not pay men of that energy to procure to fold and assort their papers, with copions supplements, and then to pay their rent. It was a piece of im position of The Herald's, and will be punished like all such impositions. As far as I am concerned," said Mr. Tyson, "it makes no difference to me. At my stands the people pay freely for the papers. I have been familiar, said this newsdealer," with all the changes in The Herald since before the present young man took hold of it. It went up in the war from 2 cents to 3 cents and then to 4 at last to 2 cents again."

The second wife of Mr. John R. Young, who recently dled in Paris, has been temporarily placed in interment there. She was surrounded with some members of her family. It was understood that she took the cold which led to her death at her wedding. Mr. Young had previously lost his first wife and all his children.

Mr. Frank Richardson, of Baltimore, explained to not furing the week why the coalition against Mr. Latrobe failed to elect their man for Mayor. It seems that the condition candidate had been charged with being a memper of Mosby's partisan band during the war, and this being well developed, at least 5,000 Republicans, many of whom were negroes, refused to vote for him. Had he commanded the solid vote of the Republican party, it is said that he would have been elected by 10,000 ina-

Ex-Governor Hamilton was not of the slightest adintage to the coalitionists in the campaign. He is said to be worth a large amount of money, and to have derived the basis of it from a Northern wife, a Miss Jonness, of New-Hampshire. Some say that her family were the richest people in New-Hampshire. Governor Hamilton has the reputation in Maryland of being very thurty, not

I exchanged some words with the Hon. Robert Ingersoll on the way to Washington last Thursday morning. Speaking of a funeral that was to be held that day, the Colonel said: "If I could not make a world without death Coroner said: If recome not make said the, in it. I would go out of the business. Think, said he, sof starting railroad trains every day, or every hour of the day, and wrecking every one of them! What kind of a engineer would that man be ! Yet every life that is launched is doomed to terminate in pain and misery! Sald I: "What is your cure for it?" "There is noue," said he, "and that is the worst of all." "Don't you rather a grateful solution of life I Baleigh addresses death as the last and noticest friend of man." " Oh!" said the Colonel, "I suppose that a poor, pursued, hunted fellow like that could see some advantages in death. Men of his time were a good deal worse than they are now They did not care much in those days about administer ing poison to each other to get rid of a rival. Raleigh, said the Colonel, "was a very slippery customer, espe-cially after he got over to Ireland."

of buildings than New-York. Washington lies in the great brick belt which reaches from the mouth of the Susquehanna to the rocks of Georgetown Heights; nearly everything east of this is a magnificent deposit of brick clay. The tone and tint of the bricks made in Washingon are by many considered preferable to those of Balti-nore or Philadelphia, the latter especially being of too claring a red. By inlaying artificial stone, which can be with those cheap and elegant bricks, Washington architects obtain remarkable results.

My attention was called to a new graytment or flat diding near one of the cotners of the President's Square, which, with inferior dimensions, hardly has its ington homes are by no means so costly as those of New-York. I was shown a spacious residence belonging to a prominent member of the bar there, probably eighty cet square, which is said to have cost only \$16,000 A large brick building is now going up on the site of the old Metropolitan Club for the accommodation of the Columbia Law School, and the lot was the gift of Mr. Corcoran, the banker, who is said to have given away much the larger portion of his fortune. The Washingt Monument has now attained such a height that it as-

I saw General Henry Slocum a moment in Washington. Blaine's first residence in Washington. The New York members of Courress are nearly all taking residences. Mr. Dorshelmer has rented an agreeable house not far from Dupont Circle. As the Presidential year comes on the leading members of Congress like to suramon around themselves the influences which will be effective for social life and promotion.

I met ex Senator Stewart, of Nevada, who has returned mansion which went by the name of Stewart's Castle. His wife once told me that her husband had founded nin different residences during his married life, and she added that he was "the best man in the world," and took said to Mr. Stewart that there was now a good deal of activity in Mexican railroad properties, coffee lands, etc. Said he: "I think there will be the bursting of a big bubble down there at no distant day.

" Why, friend Stewart, do you make that prediction f Because I have very little faith in Mexican civilizatio Wherever the American meets them they are cleaned ont. The Mexican race cannot increase because as the Americans get where it is the Mexican women take to the dance houses and in the course of the collisions that arise the Greasers are sooner or later cleared off. Our destiny is to have that country, and the two races cannot thrive together side by side. In the southern part of California where we have encountered the Mexicans they seem to melt away. They have no genius for raising revenue and paying their obligations.

Particular attention is now being paid to Justice Bradley, of the Supreme Court, who is said to have written the recent decision wiping out the Civil Rights bill. It is understood that he was a native of New-York State, a poor boy, and he went to New-Jersey and entered the law office of the principal justice there, who found in him egility, humor and diligence. He became identified with the great consolidated corporations of the State, which embraced both the railroads and canals toward Philadelphia. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he was sent to Washington to stave off the chartering of a rival line by the Federal Government, and managed by address and adroitness to accomplish this end, although the old line had to make the concession of laying a double track, etc. In course of time, when the legal-tender decision was in barrer, Mr. Bradley was but on the bench, and he has effectively turned up in a very different species of jurisprudence. I found that Washington, without much re-Supreme Court, and it seemed to me that Colonel Inger-soll and Fred Douglass were for the nonce the most popular men at the capital.

Washington has one of the largest colored populations of any American city, and it is the centre of political activity in that race. The action of Mr. Douglass at Louisville a few weeks ago now seems hardly to have been premature I met one or two lawyers, however, of Re-publican antecedents, who expressed the belief that this action of the Supreme Court would not do the colored race any harm, but would, on the contrary, throw them more upon their good behavior and responsibility, and cally hasten the time when civil rights would be acknowledged in fact, instead of being a mere dead letter in most of the old States.

There seems to be a general belief in Washington City that the Mahone movement in Virginia will die out at the pending election. There is a large contingent of Virginlans in business in Washington, and while they seem not hostile to the Republican party they are nearly all inimical to Mahoneism. Some say that the recent action of the Supreme Court on the civil rights matter was a portion of a general movement to have the Republican party abandon the negro in the South and set to work to divide the Cattensian vote there.

Mr. Edward Stokes, a proprietor of the Hoffman House, tells me that his extension will give him 200 more rooms. making in all 400 rooms. It is alleged that Mr. Mackey, the bonanza king, has advanced the larger portion of the funds required by Mr. Stokes, and Californians say that

Mr. Stokes's own contribution to this hotel property was

A prominent Californian tells me that he recently went into Mr. Mackey's room at his hotel in San Francisco and found him reading the " Life and Works of Charles James Fox "; and, my informant added: "Mackey is working hard to make up the defects in his education. He is an exceedingly conservative man, thrifty, diligent, and although he was an Irishman very few of his acts are directed by impulse."

Rumors exist at Washington of a conflict in the Cabine between Mr. Chandler and Mr. Frelinghuysen. No much can be ascertained of the particulars, but the Pres ident is said to have intimated to both contestants that if they could not agree at his council table he could fill their

A beautiful casino is going up on Connecticut-ave. at Washington, and the excavation is crowded with laborer and masons. The subscribers pay \$1,000 apiece, and receive the major portion of their compensation in tickets of admission to coming entertainments. Club life is also developing there. A scheme is on foot to have Senator Fair, of Nevada, build a cinb-house, hotel, etc., or Vermont-ave, opposite the Arlington. The ground deanded formerly belonged to Governor Morgan, of New-

The late William P. Copcland, one of the Washington ondents, who was buried at Oak Hill Cemetery uring the week past, was almost the only pub at Washington who had consecutively attended to ques-tions of revenue and taxation. He was a self-made man and had been a painter in his youth. He went into the war with a musket, and being badly wounded was give a clerkship under Edward McPherson at the Capitol. He there began to attend to fiscal and economical questions and pessessed almost a monopoly of this kind of information among the newspaper correspondents.

as much passing attention as mere controversial and personal items, it was of more real value and influence in the press, besides giving its writer relief from the ostility too often engendered by journalists whose zeal ometimes runs into passion, and at last weakens the general influence of the journals with public men. The press at Washington is on the safest side when it move parallel with the Government rather than counter to it paid a great many thousand dollars to find this out.

President Arthur sent a wreath to the bier of W. P. Copeland last Thursday, and a friend added the senti-

A soldier shot with battle lead,

He never struck a blow; A writer with an ardent head, He never had a foe;

A Jester shaking joys around Like ripe nuts from the tree, He never made a little wound Nor gave an injury."

Committee, thinks Mr. Randali's prospects of election are the best. He bases his idea on the belief that Kandali is the most quiet and effective politician in his party.

Mr. Randall makes enemies, but what able man does not f. He will resent unfair treatment but can make

do not believe it."

Mr. Carson, above, told me that when he became the terk of the Ways and Means Committee two years ago. he was surprised to find that it never kept records or relives but drifted along from hand to mouth in the mighty work of starting revenue-raising.

friends again in a very knightly way. He and Judge

Kelley, the late chairman, are considerate of each other.

A theory is affect that Randall is not running ahead as he was, but knowing how effective his work is I

at Washington City, and now publisher of The Ecening Star there, says of the New-York newspaper war: "Staphility and pigheadestness only could have made such a mistake. The people did not ask it. I give the publishers only a few weeks to return to the former rates. The Herald alone could exceed The Times in folly. action of the Board of Aldermen settles the former You cannot fight 2,000 newsmen well equipped their business and standing on their rights. shole war shows how spite and greed in a great comme ciples. No other city in the Union will imitate suchildishness. The American press at large looks on and ndles. The Times cannot handle a two-cent audience from its four-cent stills. The Herald has ceased to b the journal it was when the elder Bennett attended to it It can neither astonish nor make afraid."

The man who gives is blest in this life. W. W. Cor coran, the Washington banker, not without errors of view perhaps, arising from locality and political temperament, has recovered uniform exteem by the tasteful distribution or his gifts. His picture gallery. Is nearly complete with marble statues in its niches; his home for gentlewomen is one of the most anottrusive institutions of thoughtfulers in the land; his cornetery with the poet of "Swee the portal and composing to tenderness such grim vis aged neighbors as Stanton, Reno, and the Peterses, is the ovellest nook of death in the land. He forgave Lee College the repudiating act of Virginia and presented had yet arisen he was a shocmaner's son at the overbook-ing Georgetown, but that cobbler became the Mayor of the place and his son married the daughter of Commo dore Morris, of the Navy, and was therefore brother-in-law of the fighter of the Cumberland against the Merri owner, among many table ones (as the Riggses, Peabo obel Minister to England, who after a stormy life diec meomplainingly near the island home which had cuter ained three generations of men like Louis Philippe, Gen-

A friend says that Carl Schurz, looking some to at Vinule Ream's statue of Farragut, remarked; "I think that statue ought to be 200 feet higher or 200 feet lower, and I don't care which," A rumor I know nothing of is that General Schurz will go into private business soon.

Said Mr. Drake, Art Editor of Scribner's Magazine, not long ago in my hearing: "What a rich man could do if he wanted to, few have estimated. Take two great matters like the sewerage and the tenement houses which oppress
this city. A portion of a well-devoted fortune in either of these channels could widen the area of comfort and life immeasurably, and in some respects the private for-tane could more economically and compehensively at-tend to the work. Two or three millions is a vast sum to be concentated upon some such purpose.

I heard a rumor in Washington during the week that a prominent literary railroad man, who had acquired a ortune supposed to amount to a million or more, had les it by the shrinkage of some Northwestern securities dur ing the past week. Washington is sometimes a better place to obtain points about the New-York stock market than this city. It has been said there during the week that a strong effort will henceforth be made both in defence of the Northern Pacific properties and aggressively against them and the German elements about the legation are busy discussing whether Mr. Villard can carry the property through or will have to divide his load with new auxiliaries.

The Sailors' Snug Harbor at Staten Island is to have ome statuary from Mr. St. Gaudens.

Mr. Richardson, the architect, who continues to stud the wealthy portions of the country with his churches Capitols, arches and villas, and who is the grandson of Joseph Priestley, has a home at Brookfield, near Boston, which is said to be a perfect constellation of suggestions in photograph, model, east, carving and glass.

Mention of Joseph Priestley reminds me that I met a neer instance recently of American edecticism. I was t Wilkesbarre, and a fine old gentleman by the name of Johnson whom I saw there had the name on his card of "Wesley." "Ha!" said I, "Methodist in that house !"
"No," he replied, "I was named Wesley to offset my brother's name of Priestley. Mr. Priestley, whom some called a delst, lived down the river here at Northumber land. My father wanted to call a boy Priestley; my mother had her scruples; and so they made a sympos of it by calling the next boy Wesley." At this I thought to myself: "The boy was of more consequence in that scheme than the scruple."

INVESTIGATION OF ANTISEPTIC SUBSTANCES.-It appears from recent experiments that the disinfecting power of an antiseptic is weaker the further the decomposition has advanced; that the most energetic of the disinfectants are permangamate of potash, chlorate of the disinfectants are permanganate of potash, chlorate of lime acidulated with acetic acid, sulphate of iron, phenol or carbelle acid, and the giyeeroborate of soda and potash; that there is no confection between the disinfectant power of an antiseptic and its effect upon microbes, neither is there any connection between the power which prevents decay from setting in and that which checks or stops it when it has once begun; and that the poisonous action of a decaying body has no relation to the poisonous qualities of the volatile alkaloids evolved from the decaying substance,—these volatile alkaloids, which form only during advanced stages of decay, being very viocient poisons, resembling prussic acid and conline in toxic effects.

COUNTRY-HOUSE GOSSIP.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S NOTES ON ENGLISH

TOPICS.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

The extreme doubt hanging over the programme of the Government for the next session "gives us pause" at the most opportune moment. One of the prime difficulties of the best society-the only true society-in England is, that it only cares for two things, politics and sport. It is not occupied with social cares like the partone plutocracy, for the excellent reason that everybody knows his place, his set, his company in town and country. There is, in the "first flight," no base struggling and intriguing for invitations, no sweeping of the clubs and other highways and byways for guests. Every man, and more especially every woman, is completely sure of position and surroundings. There is no question of rank and precedence in perfectly thoroughbred company. Every woman knows the order in which she ought to take up her ground with the greatest accuracy. Hence there are no lealousles and heartburnings except when the daughter of an untitled gentleman marries a duke or the heir-apparent to a lukedom. But it sometimes happens that the "commoner." from the point of view of lineage and quarterags of cont-armor, is far more illustrious in the eyes of those "in it" than a peer of recent creation. There are people, for instance, calling themselves plain "Mr." who laugh at the notion of a son of Earl Cairns making a mésalliance with an actress whom they designate the daughter of a coal-heaver," A brilliantly successful lawyer whose grandfather was a tallow-chandler is to such folk not a whit superior to the daughter of a bankrupt coal-heaver. Out of their own charmed circle nobody is anybody. When the celebrated and very artful Miss Farren married old Lord Derby, society received a shock, as it did when the eccentric Lord Petersham, afterward Earl of Harrington, married the notorious Miss Foote, a woman of detestable reputation; but trious name of Stanley and that of Stanhope dragged in the getter which excited indignation.

The Earl of Harrington just referred to was, by the way, a remarkable character. He was an amateur cloth-worker, tailor and batter. He was accustomed to walk about London in November in a rough pea-lacket of the stuff called by his name, " Petersham," and blue and white striped duck trousers. His hats had a peculiar curl and were called the "Harrington." He netually planned and cut with a tailor's shears the amazing

Politics and sport are the only things really cared for and talked about in our great country-houses. Peers, baronets and esquires possessing landed estates have the application of their territorial influence to politics, and party politics at that, as a serious duty imposed of them by what Guida calls "their order." Sport-that is say, fox-hunting and grouse or pheasant and partridge shooting—is also an impertant part of a country gentle-man's surroundings. He may or may not keep a string of race-horses here or at some other training centre, but the rest is part of his existence. His behavior in the matter of fox-hunting is of the last importance to his popularity. It is a thorny business involving a vast stibility of squabbles. Unless a landed proprietor is very wealthy the many charges upon his estate deprive him of the means of keeping up a pack of bounds and the attendant hunting establishment entirely out of his own pocket. Some six thousand pounds sterling per annum

is a large sum to abstract yearly from one's ready money.

As I have explained in previous letters, the anner of life is so costly as to absorb a great income. in France, a rich country and well-known to Americans, there are not twenty first-rate country-houses, as in America there is not one. In France there are no im mense fortunes beyond a dozen or so. In America there are no servants.

Our genuine grands seigneurs are compelled to spend

their fortune upon politics and sport whether they like those pursuits or not; but as an almost invariable rule n Tory, an upholder of Church and Queen, a preserver of game, a breeder of fine cattle. But whatever his intinets may be he is very frequently a Liberal, or rather Marquis of Hartington, heir-apparent to the Dukedom of Devonshire, should be a prominent member of the Radleal Cabinet which has, in Ireland at least, almost overturned the idea of property in land. It also seems trange that the Earl of Derby should be in the Cabinet until one reflects that in his family Liberalism is the traditional creed, and that his father was only a "chance Tory. Of the great houses of Lascelles and Fitzwillian headed by Lords Harewood and Fitzwilliam, the former is Tory to the backbone and the latter Whig. In the memorable election for Edinburghshire when Mr. Gladstene heat Lord Dalkelth, the powers which joined issue euch. When looked upon from this point of view, Eugpolitics and sport. The latter beins, very much as it is nanaged, to make the territorial aristocial popular or unpopular. Altogether our magnates compare very favorably with those of France who hold aloof from public ness and frenzied gambling.

There has been a charming luit in politics. Nobody vet knows, for it is not decided, whether the extension of the horough suffrage to counties and the redistribution of electoral districts will be pushed forward next secsion together, separately, or not at all. Many think that the reconstitution of London will occupy the whole of next session, and will be driven through before everything. The election of Alderman Fowler to the office of Lord Mayor is distinctly a Tory note of deflance. Alderman Hadley was unlucky in his connection with some queer companies, and is accused of a festive tendency, but I doubt if these reasons would have excluded him if he had been a thorough Tory and in the House of Commons. But it is not of serious importance, this wearing of the Robes of the last Lord Mayor of London. The great wealth and considerable intelligence of the Clis-are ridiculously under-represented in Parliament, and it is hardly likely that in a redistribution of seats a Tory constituency will be favored. In any case the issue of the threatened Reform bill is too remote to agitate the imple care a rush about the matter.

Since my last letter I have been in Sussex in the midst of the most ancient from producing district in England. This section of the country has passed through strange This section of the country times. Apparently the "clay-band" frontine underlying the Weald of Sussex supplied the ancient Britons with the famous scythe-blades with which they armed their war-chariots. In Saxon times Mayfield was made sacred and famous by St, Dunstan, that holy iron-worker who when assalled by the Devil took up his pincers and caught that ancient gentleman by the nose. One would fancy that red-hot pincers would have been agreeable to the Prince of Darkness, but apparently this was not the case, for he made a great eap from Mayfield to Tunbridge Wells, where he plunged his nose into a spring, a fact which is held to explain the sulphurous and ferruginous flavor of that spa. I hope it is all true, for I saw the pincers the other day and have frequently tasted of the diabolized spring. In every irection one finds the ponds which mark the sites of the ancient forges, at one of which were made the iron rail ings which till within a few years surrounded St. Paul's Cathedral. In early times the country was covered with oak, form-

ing part of the great forest of Anderida, the pass between which and the marshes was occupied by the army of Harold before the battle of Hastings. The oak charceal made on the surface supplied the best possible material for smelting the iron-ore, and in the course of centuries the iron-works had consumed so much of the ferest that the destruction of the oak necessary for shipbuilding became a national grievance. This, however, was redressed by Dud Dudley, who established smelting with "pit-coal" as it was called in Staffordshire, where nature has, as it were, sandwiched coal, tronstone and limestone together in the most "convanient" manner. As the iron-works in Staffordshire and Yorkshire grew in importance, those of Sussex declined, and the "brave old oak," aged a hundred years or therealouts, has reoccupied its autique domain. Park-like in aspect, the country abounds with oaks of very fine and close grain, due to their slow growth. These oak woods and careful preservation make the country very favorable for pheasants, who cat, among other things, acorns. A large estate and much good shooting belong to Sir George Prescott, an ex-Life-guardsman, sometime a mighty hunter of bison, bighorn, antelope and bear in Colorado, Montana and other mountain regions of the Far West. His picturesque house at well-named Isenburst is adorned with magnificent heads and skins of wild animals, bison, mountain-lion, coyote and fox, as well as cinnamon, grizzly and other bears. To hunters whose range extends to the Himalayas and the Rocky Mountains, to the Atlas, the Carpathians and to Zanzibar, It is pleasant to chat at luncheon, after a brisk morning among the long-talls of the "eternal" stalks necessary to get a shot at a bighorn, and of the pomp, pride and circumstance of tiger-hunting as pursued by the Indian Rajahs.

Charming and health-giving as such sport is, varied by Charming and health-giving as such sport 19, varied by an occasional day in a well-stocked library, all gives way this week to the attractions of Newmarket. When I arrived here on Monday night I found an immense company gathered in the numerous houses with which this pretty place is studded. I need not repeat that the best company is accompanied by the best cooks and that the cosy, delicate little dinners at Newmarket are heartly

enjoyed by the noble sportsmen and sportswomen here assembled.

On Monday night little was talked of but the great race for the Cosarewitch, due the next morning, and which resulted in the victory of the division vulgarly called "the sharps" as distinguished from "the swells." The more aristocratic patrons of the turf frequently, but not of course invariably, back the horses trained by Hopper in the interest of Robert Peck and "Joe" Davis, as well as those trained by Porter, Armil. Sherrard and others for the Duke of Westminster and the dowager Duchess of Montrose, whose animals have recently run in the colors of Str Frederick Johnstone and are said to be "managed" by that buronet and Lord Alington. "The swells" have fared by no means badly fills season, having backed very heavily St. Blaise for the Derby and Corrie Roy for the Goodwood Stakes and the Great Ebor Handleap, as well as Primrose H. and Barcaldine, Superba and other winners of the Peck division. Gebeinmiss, however, has cost them a lot of money and must be put down as an unlucky mare, so far. Perhaps sho has been overrated owing to her having won the Gaks in a year of bad horses. But "the swells" did well till this meeting, at which a fearful sun of money has been lost. Mr. Walton also, the American "plunger," backed his mare Giroffe for a large stake, but she never figured prominently in the race. All the followers of the "swell" division stood Hackness, Corrie Roy and Quick-line, the first of whom only ran well. But he "sharps, only eighty-four pounds, or within seven pounds of the minimum impost. This obviously fairly goed horse has been very "clevrly," panaged, has deceived the handleappers, and was admitted at a weight which made his winning a certainty. It must be admitted that Peck's party, who won a great stake on Hackness in the Cambridge-shire last year, thought they were sure to win and backed the mare for mountains of money; but the "sharps" proved too clever and landed, it is said. £50,000. Such figures are generally exogerated, yet I a enjoyed by the noble sportsmen and sportswomen here

CONGRESSMAN KELLEY RETURNS.

WHAT HE SAW IN GREAT BRITAIN.

A man of short stature and spare but vigorous frame, with iron-gray bair and grizzled beard and featres that, browned by sun and wind, seemed to denote vigorous health, was seated in the Customs Inspector's office on the Guion Line pier shortly after 1 p. in. on Wednesday. He was clad in a shaggy overcoat and wore a loose cloth "knock-about" hat and looked like a bale old sea captain or pilot. Every now and again somebody Judge, how well you are looking—hardly knew you—glad to see you back." Then would ensue a vigorous hand-shaking and mutual felicitation. The man with the scafaring air was Congressman William D. Kelley, who, as chairman of the Way and Means Committee, did such valiant and successful battle for the Tariff bill at the last session of Congress and was almost prostrated in health in consequence. He had just landed from the Wyoming and was receiving the congratulations of his friends on his return home and restoration to health.

"Yes," he said to a reporter of THE TRIBUNE, "I left these shores on June 2, feeling old and feeble; now I feel fresh and vigorous. I eat well and sleep well and weigh five pounds more than I believe I ever weighed before in my life. I think I have completely recovered my health.

"How did you spend your time abroad I" asked the

I basied myself with my family quietly in London for a month, not even letting my friends know of my presa month, not even letting by Friends know of my presence there. Then I went to Broadstairs, a delightful little watering-place in Kent, where Dickens wrote 'Bleak House.' After sojourning there a few weeks I visited some of the industrial centres of England, accompanied by my dambier, Miss Florence Kelley. First, I visited South Wales and spent some days studying the condition of the iron-workers there. In the course of First, I visited South Wales and spent some days studying the condition of the iron-workers there. In the course of my investigations in that section I visited Merthyr-Tydvil, Dowlais and other places. I found the haboring population little better than starving, There was an immense number of men idle. One town which had once a number of thriving iron-works was actually falling to pieces. I found women and girls at the mouths of the coal pits, loading and handing care filed with coal and in the iron works handling large iron plates. In fact, they were engaged in most of those forms of labor which require no special skill and therefore receive the smallest remunerspecial skill and therefore receive the smallest renumer-ation. The wages of the men were of course larger than the women were receiving, but still they were miserably

small.

"In England I visited Manchester, Sheffield and Bir-ningham. Everywhere I found the workmen underpaid "In England I visited Manchester, Sheffield and Birmingham. Everywhere I found the workmen underpaid and discontented. Near Birmingham are the nati-mating towns of Lye-Weste and Hales-Owen. I found much of the work was done by women. They received five shifting a week, and from that were deducted the rest of the forge, the cost of the fire, the cost of carrying the bars from which nails were made to the forge, and nails when much to the shop of their employers. The women if married and with children had usualy to pay two shiftings and sixpence a week to some care-taker to look after their children. At Lye-Waste were many brick-making establishments where the women carned six shifting a week and were, in consequence, envied by the nail and fehala makers. But the envy of the country-side were the girls who were employed at the galvanizing establishments. They got seven shiftings a week but none of them could hope to retain their health long enough to enable them to work steadily for six consecutive months because of the highers of the redds used in the process of manufacture upon the throat.

"There is unquestionably a feeling among all the working people in Great Britain that free trade and American inventions have ruined them. I remember hearing a man say, throwing all the earnestness of prayer into his profamity: "By God, it would have been a good thing for us if America had never been discovered."

"Do you wander," continued Mr. Kelley, taking from

a good thing terms." continued Mr. Kellev, taking from his pocket some specimens of nails ahand-made by women. "that our backine-made nails are driving these out of the markets in South America and elsewhere !" out of the markets in South America and elsewhere it "would a return to protection, do you think render the English laboring classes presperous!"

"I don't know. It is not for me to suggest legislation for Great Britain but so far as my own country is concerned, my observations abroad have only made me a more intense protectionle, if possible, than before."

Mr. Kelley, desiring to eatch the first train to Phila delphia, could not prelong the interview any further.

DELAY AT THE OPERA HOUSE EXPLAINED.

It was noted on the first night at the Metrotan Opera House the curtain did not rise until nearly half past eight, but no importance has attached to this, is some delay seemed natural at such an opening, and, moreover, the audience was so much occupied in greetine friends and admiring the new house that the delay was quite welcome. It seems now from the report of the musicians and others that ought to know, that this half hour was occupied by a lively discussion between Viancest and Campanint, subsequently complicated by the expostulations of Manager Grau and finally settled Vianest and Campanini, subsequently complexed by the expostulations of Manager Gran and finally settled by the dictum of Director Abbey. The source of dispute, according to report, was that Campanini directed Vianesi to play the opera half a note lower than it is usually sing, and added that Mme. Nisson particuarily desired it. Vianest replied that he would accommodate Mme. Nisson so far as the Jewel Song and others were concerned, but it was inconvenient and unnecessary to do anything more. Manager Gran, at this point, was hastily summened from the recesses of an upper box and did everything possible to adjust matters, but without avail. Campanini was aggressive and Vianesi obdurate. Finally, Mr. Abbey was called to the scene of strife and he. It is sald, summarily decided for Campanini. This incident is alleged to be significant of Campanini. This incident is alleged to be significant of Campanini. This incident is alleged to be significant of Campanini. This incident is alleged to be significant of Campanini. This incident is alleged to be significant of Campanini. This incident is alleged to be significant of Campanini. This incident is alleged to be significant of Campanini. This incident is alleged to be significant of Campanini. This incident is alleged to be significant of Campanini. This incident is alleged to be visited to prevent believed in the McTropolitan Opera House. Those on the stage add that the favorite tenor tried to prevent believed in the McTropolitan opera Immore affort regarding the differences between Campanini and the new tenor. Stagno, and interesting developments are expected.

TWO WICKED BOYS.

TWO WICKED BOYS.

Prom Texas Siglings.

The Great Inter Oshun Syclopian Sireus was in town and they had a Minagery and the tiger got loos and the people all over town got scart and there was dead oodles of fun and climbing out of the way. Old man mcEvans he herd of it but he wasst scart because he lives in the other end of town and he didnt think no tiger wood go out there. He was sleeping on his galry and Mira was receiling a book up stairs when Jim Hinkle & Sam Richie saw them and they pat up a Job on the old man. They coaxt his big yeller dog round to the back of the hous with a peace of pie-and they had black paint in a buket and they painted stripes on the dog and Sam wanted to call it a Zebra but Jim said theyd pretend it was a tiger. When theyd got it all ready they throothe peece of pie on the old mans nee when he was skeeping on the galry and the pie woke him up and he saw they eller dog that he thot was a tiger coming for him and he yelled poleece and he thot his end was come and Mira she skreemed fire and Jim went to run away and he was shouting Mad Tiger and he fell down and Sam tripd over him and splid the paint on his head and the naybors come out with shot guns and blazed away at the tiger and shot a street car the first blaze and a man kild the tiger, not the sure enough tiger you no, but the yeller dog with a fence rale on the hed; and whea they found that it was no tiger but McEvanses dog you shood have for the dog is dead and Mira sez her harts broke and the old man split his close and hes now laying for them boys and he says when he catches them hell put enur stripes of them to make a tiger ashamed of hisself.